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pendence of fact. Let the humanists emphasize the influence of practical interests upon the growth of our knowledge, if they so prefer; and let their opponents emphasize the objectivity and independence of that object-matter to which the growth of knowledge leads us, if they so prefer: surely *no* interest, practical or theoretical, is satisfied by our regarding these preferences as mutually contradictory.

WILMON H. SHELDON.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

Vergleichende Messung der kompensatorischen Rollungen beider Augen. ROSWELL PARKER ANGIER. *Zeitschrift für Psychologie und Physiologie der Sinnesorgane,* Bd. 37, 1905. S. 235–249.

In a recent work Delage has come to the rather remarkable conclusion that when the body is rotated around a sagittal axis passing half-way between the two eyes, the compensatory rotation of the eyeballs is sometimes less and sometimes greater than the angular distance that the body is moved through; that the rotations of the two eyes are not always equal, and may even be in opposite directions. These observations, if true, would be so important in their bearing on binocular vision that Dr. Angier has tested Delage's results. At first he used Helmholtz's three-rod apparatus, and found that the accuracy of depth-perception was virtually the same when the head was inclined at an angle to one side or the other, as when it was held upright. Also, if a straight line was continuously fixed and the head gradually inclined to one side, the image of the line became neither double nor indistinct. If, moreover, the head was turned while the eyes were shut and they were then opened on the luminous line, it generally appeared double, but the two images, so far from being crossed, were absolutely parallel. These observations cast grave doubt on the reliability of Delage's results.

Careful measurements of the compensatory rotation of each eye were made by letting the subject look long enough with one eye at a luminous point to obtain a clear after-image. He then inclined his head to one side a certain number of degrees and projected his after-image (the luminous line being removed) on to the center of a circular scale; the angle of inclination of the after-image was thus easily measured. The extreme angles of inclination were 180 degrees on each side, and the compensatory rotations of the two eyes were found to be so close as to be practically identical. The amount of rotation is also the same when the head is inclined a certain distance to one side as when inclined the same distance to the other. Of course, also, the direction of rotation of the two eyes was always alike.

Some minor observations make it probable that the amount of rotation for the two eyes at a given inclination is somewhat different according as the head has reached that inclination by being rotated through X degrees or through $360 - X$ degrees. This is almost the only point on which observations of Delage are confirmed. The paper establishes beyond any reasonable doubt the inaccuracy of Delage's experimental results.

E. B. HOLT.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.